

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

For the purpose of bringing the principal provisions of this bill within a small compass, to facilitate an examination of it, we have prepared the following synopsis of it. This bill, it will be recollected, passed the Senate some time since, and has not yet been acted on in the House. Verbal accounts are unfavorable to its receiving the attention of the latter branch of Congress, at the present session, though these accounts are rebutted by a vote upon the motion to lay a resolution from the Committee on the judiciary, declaring it inexpedient to act upon this subject this session, upon the table. The vote upon this motion was 118 affirmative, to 81 negative, which may be regarded as an evidence of a disposition in the House to take action upon the subject.—*B. Patriot.*

Section 1. Enacts that a uniform system of Bankruptcy be established throughout the United States—and that all persons owing debts, who shall, by petition, setting forth a list of his or their creditors, the amount due each, together with an inventory of his or their property of any kind, verified by an oath, apply to the proper court for the benefit of this act shall be deemed bankrupts, and may be declared so by a decree of such court. All persons being merchants or retailers of merchandise, all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of not less than \$2,000, shall be liable to become bankrupts, and may upon petition of one or more of his creditors to whom they owe not less than \$500, be so declared in the following cases to wit: whenever each debtor shall depart the State to which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors; or shall procure himself arrested or have his goods, &c. taken in execution; or shall remove his goods, &c. or conceal them to prevent their being levied upon; or make any fraudulent assignment or sale of his lands, goods, &c.—Provided however, any person so declared a bankrupt, at the instance of a creditor, may by petition to such court have a trial by jury to ascertain the fact of such bankruptcy.

Section 2. Enacts that all future payments, conveyances, &c. made in contemplation of bankruptcy, or for the purpose of giving any creditor an undue preference, or any such payment or conveyance to any person not creditor, for a valuable consideration, without notice, shall be deemed void and a fraud upon this act, and the assignee under the bankruptcy shall be entitled to claim and sue for the same; and the person making such unlawful preferences shall receive no discharge. And if it shall be made to appear to the court, that, in the case of a voluntary bankrupt, he has at any time given or secured any preference of one creditor over another, in contemplation of the passage of a bankruptcy law, he shall not receive a discharge, unless assented to by a majority in interest of his creditors of those of his creditors not preferred. Nothing in this act shall in any way impair the rights of married women or minors, or any liens, mortgages, &c. which may be valid by the laws of the States respectively, and not inconsistent with the second and fifth sections of this act.

Section 3. All property of every description, of every person declared a bankrupt, except as hereinafter provided, shall be ipso facto divested out of the bankrupt, and the same shall be vested in such assignee as shall be appointed by the court—suits pending by the bankrupt shall be continued by the assignee, and no suit by or against an assignee shall abate by the death of said assignee. There shall be excepted from the provisions of this section, such necessary household and kitchen furniture of the bankrupt, as the assignee shall designate, having reference in the amount to the family and condition of the bankrupt, but in no case to exceed in value \$300, and also the necessary wearing apparel—on exception being taken to the determination of the assignee, the matter to be decided by the court.

Section 4. Every bankrupt, who shall comply faithfully with the provisions of this act shall (unless a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their debts, shall file their written dissent thereto) be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereto granted him—such certificate, however, not to be granted until after ninety days from the decree of bankruptcy, nor until seventy days notice is given to all creditors and persons interested, to appear and show cause why such certificate should not be granted. Such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination orally, or upon written interrogatories, before such court, on oath, in all matters relating to such bankruptcy, which are necessary for the purposes of justice. If in any case of bankruptcy a majority, in number and value, of the creditors who shall have proved their debts, shall at the time of hearing of the petition for a discharge, file their written dissent to the allowance of a discharge and certificate, to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing, a discharge shall not be decreed to him, he may demand a trial by jury, upon a proper issue to be directed by the court, or he may appeal from that decision to the Circuit Court. And if, upon a full hearing, it shall be found by the court or the jury, that the bankrupt has, in all things complied with the requisitions of this act, the court shall decree his discharge.

Section 5. Creditors coming in and proving their debts, in the manner hereinafter prescribed shall be paid, pro rata and no priority or preference shall be allowed, except for debts due the United States and laborers in the service of the bankrupt, when those of the latter shall not exceed \$25. All creditors whose claims are not due till a future day, shall have their present value ascertained and allowed.

Section 6. The district court, in every district, shall have jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings arising under this act, the proceedings to be summary and the court always to be open. The court to prescribe forms and rules for the regulation of proceedings and to prescribe a tariff of fees.

Section 7. All proceedings in a case of bankruptcy, shall take place in the district in which the bankrupt resided, when his petition was filed, and all proof of debts or other claims by creditors shall be under oath, before some disinterested State judge, in such form as the court may direct. But such proof of debts shall be open to contestation.

Section 8. The circuit court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court, of suits brought by the assignee against persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such persons against the assignee, touching any property or rights of property of the bankrupt transferable to, or vested in, the assignee; all such suits barred after two years from the date of the bankruptcy.

Section 9. All sales transfers &c. by the assignee of the bankrupt's property, shall be made as ordered by the court—all assets shall be paid into the court within sixty days from the time of their receipt, subject to the order of the court for their disposition—and bond shall be given by the assignee for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Section 10. The court shall require the collections of assets, to be made as speedily as the interests of the creditors will allow, and a distribution of them to be made every six months, and all proceedings shall be closed if practicable in two years.

Section 11. The assignee shall have authority to redeem and discharge any mortgage, lien, &c. upon any property and

to tender a due performance of the conditions thereof, and also to compound debts, under the order of direction of the court—and creditors shall have notice, and be allowed to show cause, why such order or direction should not be passed.

Section 13. The proceedings in all cases of bankruptcy, shall be deemed matters of record, but shall not be recorded at length. This section also establishes certain fees to be charged by the officers.

Section 14. This section provides for cases in which two or more persons are partners in trade, become insolvent, and directs the assignee to distribute the proceeds of property, joint and separate among their joint and separate creditors, according to equitable rules—in all respects, except as relates to the manner of distributing and disposing of the proceeds of the property of such partners the proceeding against one person alone.

Section 15. prescribes the manner of constructing the deeds, to be given by the assignee upon the sale of any lands of the bankrupt.

Section 16. Confers upon the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the District of Columbia, and upon the superior Courts of the Territories, all the jurisdiction, power, &c., vested in the district court of the U. States, in cases of bankruptcy.

Section 17. prescribes the time when the act shall commence taking effect, and the period of its duration.

Confession of the Murderers. The four negroes, executed on the 9th July, at St. Louis, Mo. gave a history of their lives, which was taken down by Mr. Chambers, editor of the St. Louis Republican, and has been published in pamphlet form.

As was expected, these confessions unfold a series of most monstrous villainies, nor is there any good reason to mistrust the accuracy of the statements made. In early life, the slave, Madison, was the confidential servant of a negro trader named Blakeley, and assisted him in extensive schemes of slave stealing and other rascalities. A plan was formed by which Madison's master was to sell him as often as he could after which he was to run away and go back to him. He was sold, in this way, to Mr. Clay, at Washington, for \$1300, and soon after joined his master in Baltimore. He was afterward sold for \$1000 in Virginia, and again returned as before. Near Orange Court House, he states that his master robbed the vault of a merchant of a large amount of money and bills amounting to \$100,000 and set fire to the building, which was entirely destroyed. On their return to New Orleans, Madison was sold to Mr. Blanchard, and the purchase money, \$900, was given by his former master, to him, as a reward for his fidelity.

After this he became one of a gang in this city, composed of the two Buels, father and son, David Root, Charles Brown, the negro executed with him and others. They robbed T. B. Winston, Walton & Cockaigne, Peters and Millard, and others, by means of orders, forged by young Buell. They likewise obtained from the Commercial Bank, by means of an altered check, \$2700; robbed the stores of J. H. Field, Bienville Street, T. B. Winston, Godfrey, Laurie & Small, and various others, together with the office of Jacob Baker, from the latter they obtained \$1500 in specie. In addition, they carried on an extensive business at slave stealing. Such is a faint outline of the operations of Madison.—His full history can be obtained from the book.

The villainies of Warrick and Seward were not committed in New Orleans, although both of them had lived here.—The confession of Brown, a free negro, places the country in possession of facts which may well cause pain and astonishment. Up to the day of his execution, he was the regularly authorized agent of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society!! He was first engaged at a salary of \$30 per month, but was soon so efficient in helping runaway slaves to places security that his wages were raised to \$50 per month. He was supplied with blank free papers, and came to New Orleans. According to his own statement, he assisted away from New Orleans and the surrounding country; about eighty slaves; and from Vicksburg and the neighborhood, sixteen more! In his confession, he gives the names of many of the owners of these slaves, together with his haunts and associates in the city. This wretch, who acknowledged he committed one murder before that for which he was tried and executed, was a regular member of the Methodist Church.

We confess there is something exceedingly startling in these statements—the ease and facility with which slaves are enticed away by these black-hearted abolition emissaries, and the almost perfect impunity with which their schemes are carried into execution, may well cause alarm. When one man has aided one hundred to escape, and has not even been suspected, until the secret has been divulged upon the gallows, it is indeed time for the adoption of precautionary measures that will fully reach the evil.—*N. O. Picayune.*

LUXURY DESTROYS A REPUBLIC.—History is replete with instruction, and conveys an all important lesson to the American people. Our country, so boundless in its resources, so extended territory, so exhaustless in the means of wealth and independence, is, nevertheless, seriously exposed to the corroding canker of self destruction. Some of the ancient republics, celebrated for the richness of their soil, depth of lore, and commendable self pride, have fallen a prey to the insidious yet fatal effects of luxury. Our infant republic should profit by this example: and while they view the beacon, strive to avoid the maelstrom in which their hopes and prospects set forever. Nor should they only begin to theorize upon the subject. Action, immediate, decisive action; is imperative, if they would drive back the tide of misguided sentiments which are rolling upon us their lamentable influences. Deeply as we may regret the unwelcome fact, yet it is no less true, that we have very degenerated from the primal simplicity, which so auspiciously characterized the early days of our national existence. A recurrence to the first habits and customs, unsophisticated measures, would be attended with many advantages. Let the mania for foreign notions be dispelled by the sober breath of a second thought; and to every extent possible, let us be Americans in feeling, interest, habits, customs and literature, and at least some of the evils now pressing upon us, will be much mitigated if not altogether obviated. We boast with much reason, of our independence as a nation—let us have the reality, and let the criminal disposition to ape every thing of foreign nature subside.

THE PAST.

To a reflecting mind nothing is at once more instructive and interesting than a review of the past. Who is there that has looked back on ages that are past, and traced empires and republics through the various stages of their prosperity and decline—that has trod amid the mouldering ruins of cities which were once grand and magnificent—that has reposed within

the walls of palaces and which were once the seat of luxury and festivity; but now deserted and forsaken, but has turned his thoughts within upon himself, and been convinced of his own insignificance! In the course of nature nations have arisen, flourished and fallen, the monuments of kings, the triumphal arches of conquerors and heroes have crumbled. Time, in his ravages, has been insatiable as the grave; in his rapid flight he has dashed in ruins the strongest and most beautiful fabrics that human ingenuity could devise, or human art construct; he has but glanced at the pride, the pomp, the pageantry of man, and they have faded in oblivion. Man being mortal himself, how can he expect to confer immortality on his works? himself the van and transitory being of a moment, how can he expect that stability will be inherent in his actions? If it is true he can climb the rugged hill of fame, and upon its towering summit light the fire of his renown, which will for ages burn a "beacon to the universe," he can rear some stupendous fabric and there inscribe his name; which will for centuries stand a memento of his greatness: but he cannot protect his trophies from the decaying hand of time, or for a moment arrest the all powerful arm of death.—Time sweeps by with irresistible force, and man and his works are borne away on his troubled waves to the shoreless ocean of eternity. In this light dimly shines the pomp and pageantry of earth—how useless and unavailing the contentions of the great and powerful. Were man to review the past with calmness and reflection and imprint the truths it unfolds upon his mind, convinced of the futility of all sublunary things, he would raise his thoughts from the grovelling scenes of earth, and fix them on a brighter and better world. "Full of the hopes of heaven," avarice would unlock its hoarded gold and extend his hand to "bright-eyed charity." Ambition leaving his idolized dreams, would cease to deluge countries with the blood of his fellow beings, and sturdy to alleviate their sufferings—luxury forsaking his revels and his banquets, would shed his tear of pity over the woes and miseries of the hungry and the destitute—and, in fine, the primeval scenes of felicity would again repose beneath the blissful shades of the trees of paradise.

THE DUTCHMAN'S HORSE IS GONE!!

Mine Advertisement.

Rund away, or sdolen, or sdrayed, mine large plack Horse, about vourteen order fifteen hands and six inches hie—he has been got vour plack legs, two behint and two before, and he ish plack all over his poty, but has been got some vite spots pon his pack, ven de skin was rub off, but I gressed um, and now de vite spots ish all plack agin—he trodis, and kanders, and paces, and sometimes he vawks; and ven he vawks, all his legs and feet goes on, von after anoder; he has two years pon his head potn alike, put von ish placker dan toder; he has two eyes, von ish put out and toder ish pon de side of his head, and ven you go on toder side he vont see you; ven he eates a cood deal, he as a pig belly; and as a long dail vat hangs down pehint, but I cut it short toder day, and now tish not so long vat it vas; he ish shodd all round, put his pehind shoes comed off, and now he is only got shoes petore, he holts up his head, and looks gaily, and ven he is peen frighten, he gumps about like every thing in de vorld; he vill ride mit a saddle, or a chare, or a kart, or vill go py himself vitout nopoly put a pag on his pack vid a poy on it: he ish not very old, and his head ven he vawks or runs goes before, and his tail stays pehind, only ven he turns round, gets mat, and den his dail sometimes come first. Whoever vil pring him pack shall pay five tollars reward, and if he prings pack de tict vat stole em, he shall pay pesides twenty tollars, and ax no questions.

TEMPERANCE IN EGYPT.—One cause of the excellent constitutions of the Arab-Egyptians is owing to their great sobriety, their abstaining from animal food, from wine and other alcoholic drinks. According to our author the majority are real tee-totalers; for, says he, "greater part of the Egyptians know no other drink than water; the Christians and Jews alone make use of wine, and especially of brandy." Coffee, however, is a stimulant much used by them; and he is of opinion that an habitual indulgence in it has an injurious effect on the constitution by producing that enervation and languor for which the Orientals are noted; opium is of course much worse, inducing upon the nervous system another and more fatal kind of prostration: happily its use is rare among the Egyptians, though many indulge greatly in *haschisch*, a substance not much less deleterious than Opium. The use by them of the vapor-bath and accompaniments is a great preservative of health and cleanliness. The Egyptians arrive to a great age; Dr. Clot speaks of a man whom he had seen 130 years old without any other infirmity than cataract in one eye; and he knows another now living at 123 years of age, who enjoys a perfectly sound state of health, and has several children, the eldest of whom is 80, the second 74, the third 3 years old, and the youngest only a few months. This man at the age of 82 cut six new teeth, which he was obliged to have immediately extracted on account of the pain and inconvenience they occasioned him.

In his advice to foreigners settling in Egypt, Clot-Bey cautions them against the too free use of animal food, of every kind of stimulating nourishment, of wine and alcoholic liquors. He observes that mortality among the English resident in the country is far greater than that of other foreigners, in consequence of their dogged adherence to their native customs and usages it this respect.

[Foreign Quarterly Review for July.]

Mr. SAMUEL SWARTWOUT came passenger in the Acadia, and will soon appear before the Custom-House Investigating Committee to tell what he knows of official financiering. There is an impression abroad that Mr. S. has been "more sinned against than sinning," and that others have got or spent the best part of the money that he had the credit of abstracting. We shall see.—*New Yorker.*

BANKRUPT LAW.—Its History.—On the 4th of April 1800, Congress passed a uniform Bankrupt Law. At this time the business of the country was limited; the relations between debtor and creditor stood upon a different footing; imprisonment for debt existed in nearly all the States. The law applied to merchants and traders only. A farmer, a lawyer, or a mechanic, had to become a trader, within the meaning of the act, to be entitled to the benefits of its provisions. A change in the political parties of the day was not without its effect upon this law. It was repealed December 19, 1803.

The next action on this subject was in the House of Representatives, January 1, 1812, when a Committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform law on the subject of bankruptcy.

We are requested to state that Judge HUGHES, who is a candidate for Attorney General, will meet Mr. Freeman at his appointments and address the people.

JOINT APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. D. O. SHATTUCK and J. M. TUCKER, Esq. candidates for Governor, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:

Monday the 30th of August,	at Koscusko, Attala County
Tuesday 31st	Thomasstown, Lamar County
Wednesday 1st September	Carthage,
Thursday 2d	Philadelphia, Nashville
Saturday 4th	Louisville, Winston
Monday 6th	Macon, Noxubee
Tuesday 7th	Wahalock, Kemper
Wednesday 8th	DeKalk,
Thursday 9th	Okaloosa,
Friday 10th	Marion, Lauderdale
Saturday 11th	Enterprise, Clark
Monday 13th	Quitman
Tuesday 14th	Faulding, Jasper
Wednesday 15th	Garlandville,
Thursday 16th	Decatur, Newton
Friday 17th	Hillsboro', Scott
Saturday 18th	Myersville,
Monday 20th	Brandon, Rankin
Tuesday 21st	Jackson, Hinds
Wednesday 22d	Paymond,
Thursday 23d	Shady Grove, Copiah
Friday 24th	Gallatin,
Saturday 25th	Georgetown,
Monday 26th	Monticello, Lawrence
Tuesday 28th	Weatherby's Store,
Wednesday 29th	Westville, Simpson
Thursday 30th	Whiteoak Springs
Friday 1st October,	Raleigh, Smith
Saturday 3d	Williamburg, Covington
Monday 4th	Columbia, Marion
Wednesday 6th	Holmesville, Pike
Thursday 7th	Fairfield P. O. Amite
Friday 8th	Liberty
Saturday 9th	Centerville,
Monday 11th	Woodville, Wilkinson
Tuesday 12th	Kingston, Adams
Wednesday 13th	Natchez,
Thursday 14th	Petersville, Franklin
Friday 15th	Meadville,
Saturday 16th	Malcomb, Jefferson
Monday 18th	Fayette,
Wednesday 20th	Rodney,
Thursday 21st	Port Gibson, Claiborne
Friday 22d	Rocky Springs,
Saturday 23d	Warrenton, Warren
Monday 25th	Vicksburg,
Tuesday 26th	Brownsville, Hinds
Wednesday 27th	Vernon, Madison
Thursday 28th	Canton,
Friday 29th	Warsaw,
Saturday 30th	Benton, Yazoo
Monday 1st Novem.	Lexington, Holmes

APPOINTMENTS.

Wm. M. GWINN, a candidate for Congress, and Jno. D. FREEMAN, candidate for Attorney General, will address their fellow-citizens, at the times and places following:

At Vicksburg, Warren county	Monday, August	9th
" Raymond, Hinds	" Tuesday	10th
" Newtown,	" Wednesday	11th
" Gallatin, Copiah	" Thursday	12th
" Georgetown,	" Friday	13th
" Westville, Simpson	" Saturday	14th
" Hillsboro', Scott	" Monday	15th
" Decatur, Newton	" Tuesday	17th
" Enterprise, Clark	" Wednesday	18th
" Marion, Lauderdale	" Thursday	19th
" DeKalk, Kemper	" Friday	30th
" Philadelphia, Nashville	" Saturday	21st
" Carthage, Leake	" Monday	22d
" Canton, Madison	" Wednesday	25th
" Benton, Yazoo	" Thursday	26th
" Tchula, Holmes	" Friday	27th
" Lexington,	" Saturday	28th
" Koscusko, Attala	" Monday	29th
" Barnes, Carroll	" Tuesday	31st
" Greensboro' Choctaw	" Wednesday, September	1st
" Springfield	" Thursday	2d
" Louisville, Winston	" Saturday	4th
" Macon, Noxubee	" Monday	6th
" Nashville, Lowndes	" Tuesday	7th
" Columbus,	" Wednesday	8th
" Mayhew, Octibbeha	" Friday	10th
" Houston, Chickasaw	" Saturday	11th
" Aberdeen, Monroe	" Monday	13th
" Athens	" Tuesday	14th
" Fulton, Itawamba	" Wednesday	15th
" Carrollville, Tishomingo	" Thursday	16th
" Jackinto,	" Friday	17th
" Farmington,	" Saturday	18th
" Ripley, Tippah	" Monday	14th
" Albertsons,	" Tuesday	21st
" Pontotoc, Pontotoc	" Wednesday	22d
" Oxford, Lafayette	" Friday	24th
" Wyatt	" Saturday	26th
" Holly Springs, Marshall	" Monday	27th
" North Mt. Pleasant	" Tuesday	28th
" McMahon's Desoto	" Wednesday	29th
" Hernando,	" Thursday	30th
" Senatobia,	" Friday, October	1st
" Panola, Panola	" Saturday	2d
" Charleston, Tallishathie	" Monday	4th
" Coffeeville, Yallobusha	" Tuesday	5th
" Grenada,	" Wednesday	6th
" Carrollton, Carroll	" Thursday	7th
" Ft. Adams, Wilkinson	" Friday	14th
" Woodville,	" Saturday	15th
" Centerville, Amite	" Sunday	16th
" Liberty,	" Monday	18th
" Kingston, Adams	" Wednesday	20th
" Natchez,	" Thursday	21st
" Washington	" Friday	22d
" Fayette, Jefferson	" Saturday	23d
" Rodney	" Monday	25th
" Port Gibson, Claiborne	" Tuesday	26th
" Grand Gulf,	" Wednesday	27th
" Rocky Springs,	" Thursday	28th
" Baldwin, Hinds	" Friday	29th
" Warrenton, Warren	" Saturday	30th
" Yazoo City, Yazoo	" Monday, November,	1st